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Publication number: **0 623 287 A1**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: **94303052.8**

(51) Int. Cl.⁵: **A23L 1/035, A23D 7/00,
A23L 1/22, A23L 1/234**

(22) Date of filing: **27.04.94**

(30) Priority: **06.05.93 US 58572**

(43) Date of publication of application:
09.11.94 Bulletin 94/45

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE**

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(54) **Edible microemulsions of oil, water, alcohols and surfactant.**

(57) The present invention is directed to an edible microemulsion which includes an oil which cannot be formed into a microemulsion in a matrix of water and an alcohol selected from the group consisting of ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerine, sugar, sugar alcohol and mixtures thereof, a hydrophilic surfactant, a first water miscible alcohol emulsifying agent, like ethanol, propanol and propylene glycol, a second water immiscible alcohol emulsifying agent, like a C₈-C₁₄ primary alcohol, and water.

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Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to microemulsions of edible oils in a mixture of water, a water miscible alcohol, a water immiscible alcohol and a surfactant.

Description of the Prior Art

Microemulsions are emulsions formed from water, oil and one or more emulsifying agents or surfactants wherein the individual emulsified particles of oil have a diameter of less than 1/4 the wavelength of white light, i.e., a particle size of about 100 to 600Å, although the size of the dispersed droplets permits light to pass through the microemulsion, the system is not necessarily transparent. It is generally referred to as translucent. Such systems remain dispersed and do not achieve equilibrium as macroemulsions do, by separating into the original, mutually insoluble liquid phases. With the aid of surfactants, it is possible to produce macroemulsions which remain dispersed for periods of time as long as a few days or possibly more. Ultimately, however, macroemulsions achieve equilibrium by separating into the mutually insoluble liquid phases. On the other hand, microemulsions exhibit stability which may be measured in years.

Microemulsions are formed spontaneously, without the need for any energy input when the components thereof are uniformly admixed with each other. Although such microemulsions may be caused to be formed spontaneously, selection of the components therefore and amounts thereof are critical in order to first, obtain such microemulsion and, second, obtain such an emulsion which is stable for any reasonable period of time (S.E. Friberg, J. Dispersion Science & Technology, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 317-337, 1985). As reported in the Friberg reference, short chain alcohols, such as isopropanol, which are soluble in the aqueous phase, are not useful as cosurfactants in oil-in-water microemulsions.

U.S. Patent No. 4,146,499 to Rosano is directed to a method for dispersing a water-immiscible liquid in an aqueous phase as a microemulsion. The method includes the step of selecting a primary surfactant, which is an amphiphatic substance, dissolving the primary surfactant in the water-immiscible liquid, dispersing the solution of the water-immiscible liquid and the primary surfactant into the aqueous phase wherein the water-immiscible liquid is to be dispersed and providing a secondary surfactant in the aqueous phase which has a higher HLB than the primary surfactant.

The Rosano patent discloses a long list of primary surfactants, which can be selected from the group consisting of sorbitan esters of fatty acids having 10 to 22 carbon atoms; polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters of C₁₀ to C₂₂ fatty acids having up to 80% ethylene oxide; polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters of C₁₀ to C₂₂ fatty acids; polyoxyethylene derivatives of fatty phenols having 6 to 20 carbon atoms in the fatty group, and up to 80% ethylene oxide; fatty amino and amido betaines having 20 to 22 carbon atoms in the fatty group; fatty alcohols of 5 to 16 carbon atoms; polyoxyethylene condensates of C₁₀ to C₂₂ fatty acids or fatty alcohols having up to 80% ethylene oxide; polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymers having 10-80 weight percent ethylene oxide and a molecular weight of 900-16,000; fatty alkyl aryl sulfonates of 6 to 20 carbons in the fatty group; C₁₀ to C₂₂ fatty acid soaps of an alkali metal or ammonia, C₁₀ to C₂₂ fatty sulfates; C₁₀ to C₂₂ fatty sulfonates; C₁₀ to C₂₂ fatty amine oxides; fatty imidazolines of C₆ to C₂₀ carbon atoms in the fatty group, fatty amido sulfobetaines having 20 to 22 carbon atoms in the fatty group, fatty ammonium compounds having 20 to 22 carbon atoms, C₁₀ to C₂₂ fatty morpholine oxides, alkali metal salts of carboxylated ethoxylated C₁₀ to C₂₂ alcohols, ethylene oxide condensates of C₁₀ to C₂₂ fatty acid monoesters of glycine and C₁₀ to C₂₂ fatty acid mono, and diethanol amides.

The Rosano patent indicates that the secondary surfactant can be selected from the group consisting of ethoxylated sorbitan monoesters of C₁₂-C₁₈ fatty esters, ethoxylated sorbitol monoesters of C₁₂-C₁₈ fatty acids, ethoxylated nonylphenol having 8-15 ethylene oxide units per mol and lauryl alcohol-6-ethylene oxide.

United States Patent No. 4,568,480 to Thir, et al. is directed to a microemulsion of water and an alkoxylated phenol derivative which may also contain an oil and an additional surfactant.

United States Patent No. 4,835,002 to Wolf, et al. is directed to an edible concentrated microemulsion of an edible essential oil in a matrix of water and alcohol. The alcohol is selected from the group consisting of ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerine, sugar, sugar alcohol and mixtures thereof. The microemulsion contains from about 1 to about 25% of the essential oil, from about 1 to about 30% of at least one surfactant and at least 25 to 80% of the alcohol, with the balance being water. The Wolf, et al. patent also includes a long list of surfactants which can be used in the microemulsions of the Wolf, et al. patent. While the Wolf, et al. patent provides a simple method for producing microemulsions from a number of essential oils, not all water immiscible oils can be made into microemulsions utilizing the surfactants and alcohols of the Wolf, et al. patent.

United States Patent No. 5,045,337 to El-Nokaly, et al. discloses microemulsions which are thermodynamically stable, clear and homogeneous which are made from a polar solvent, a specific polyglycerol mono, di-

ster and a lipid. The microemulsions of the El-Nokaly, et al. patent contain from 90% to 99.8% lipid material and from about 0.1% to about 5% of a polar solvent. The polar solvent can be selected from the group consisting of water, glycerine, propylene glycol and dipropylene glycol.

Accordingly, it is a principal object of the present invention to provide a simple method for the preparation of micro emulsions from food oils which do not form microemulsions in a matrix and an alcohol selected from the group consisting of ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerin, sugar, sugar alcohol and mixtures thereof.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is directed to an edible microemulsion which includes an oil which cannot be formed into a microemulsion in a matrix of water and an alcohol selected from the group consisting of ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerine, sugar, sugar alcohol and mixtures thereof, a hydrophilic surfactant, a first water miscible alcohol emulsifying agent, a second water immiscible alcohol emulsifying agent and water.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention provides an extremely simple method for preparing microemulsions, which method does not require any mixing steps.

As used herein, the term "oil" for use in the microemulsions of the invention include non-miscible fluid substances which are utilized in the food industry for flavoring purposes, as well as mixtures of such immiscible food flavorings and triglyceride oils. The oils of the present invention do not form microemulsions in a matrix of water and an alcohol selected from the group consisting of ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerine, sugar, sugar alcohol and mixtures thereof, i.e., the oils to which the method of the present invention is directed are those oils which cannot be formed into microemulsions utilizing the method disclosed in the Wolf, et al. patent discussed hereinabove. Examples of such oils are aromatized coffee oil and oil-soluble egg flavor. The oil is present in the microemulsion of the present invention at a level of from about 1% to about 25% and most preferably from about 5% to about 15%. All percentages used herein are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

The preparation of the microemulsions of the present invention relies upon the interaction of a hydrophilic surfactant, a first water miscible alcohol emulsifying agent and a second water immiscible alcohol emulsifying agent in an oil/water system. The microemulsions of the present invention are easily prepared by simply combining the various components followed by a brief period of low shear mixing.

Any of the well known hydrophilic surfactants used to make oil/water emulsions can be used, such as polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate (Tween 80), polyoxyethylene (20), sorbitan monostearate (Tween 60), polyglycerol esters of fatty acids and sugar esters. In general, the hydrophilic surfactant will be present at relatively high levels of from about 20% to about 35%.

The first water miscible alcohol emulsifying agent is a short chain alcohol. The first water miscible alcohol emulsifying agent is preferably selected from the group consisting of ethanol, propanol and propylene glycol. The first water miscible alcohol emulsifying agent is present at a level of from about 10% to about 15%.

The second water immiscible alcohol emulsifying agent is a higher chain alcohol preferably selected from the group of C₈-C₁₄ primary alcohols, most preferably dodecanol. The second water immiscible alcohol emulsifying agent is present at a level of from about 5% to about 15% of the microemulsion. The second water immiscible alcohol emulsifying agent is soluble in the first water miscible alcohol and is also soluble in the oil.

The microemulsions of the invention also include from about 35% to about 50% of water.

It is an important aspect of the present invention that the ratio of total alcohol to surfactant is in the range of from about 0.4:1 to about 1.2:1. These ratios are very low compared to prior art microemulsions and are indicative of the high levels of use of the hydrophilic surfactant required to form microemulsions of this class of oils to which the present invention is directed.

The following examples further illustrate various features of the invention, but are intended to in no way limit the scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

Example 1

Various compositions were prepared from an aromatized coffee oil (ACO) and an oil soluble egg flavor (EF). The compositions were prepared by combining all of the components set forth in Table 1 hereinbelow and gently mixing the components with a spatula.

Table 1

5	<u>Example 1</u>	<u>Example 2</u>	<u>Example 3</u>
	1.0 g ACO	1.0 g ACO or EF	1.0 g ACO or EF
	4.0 g Tween 80	4.0 g Tween 80	4.0 g Tween 80
	6.0 g Water	6.0 g Water	6.0 g Water
	2.4 g Butanol	4.0 g Glycerol	4.0 g Ethanol
10	<u>Example 4</u>	<u>Example 5</u>	<u>Example 6</u>
	1.0 g ACO or EF	1.0 g ACO or EF	1.0 g ACO or EF
	4.0 g Tween 80	4.0 g Tween 80	4.0 g Tween 80
15	6.0 g Water	6.0 g Water	6.0 g Water
	1.5 g Ethanol	4.0 g Prop.glycol	1.5 g Ethanol
	3.5 g Glycerol		4.0 g Prop.glycol
20	<u>Example 7</u>	<u>Example 8</u>	<u>Example 9</u>
	1.0 g ACO or EF	1.0 g ACO	1.0 g ACO or EF
	4.0 g Tween 80	4.0 g Tween 80	4.0 g Tween 80
	6.0 g Water	6.0 g Water	6.0 g Water
25	2.0 g Dodecanol	1.5 g Butanol	2.0 g Ethanol
		1.5 g Dodecanol	1.0 g Pentathenol
30	<u>Example 10</u>		
	1.0 g ACO		
	4.0 g Tween 80		
	6.0 g Water		
	0.7 g Dodecanol		
	2.0 g Prop.glycol		

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None of Samples 1-10 produced a microemulsion of the aromatized coffee oil (ACO) or the oil soluble egg flavor (EF). It is not possible to produce oil/water microemulsions of the ACO and EF using ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerol.

40 Example 2

The following components were combined with the indicated levels of ethanol and dodecanol as set forth in Table 2.

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Example 11	Example 12	Example 13
1.0 g ACO	1.0 g ACO	1.0 g ACO or EF
3.0 g Tween 80	3.0 g Tween 80	4.0 g Tween 80
4.0 g Water	4.0 g Water	6.0 g Water
1.5 g Ethanol	1.5 g Ethanol	1.5 g Ethanol
1.5 g Dodecanol	0.7 g Dodecanol	0.7 g Dodecanol
Example 14	Example 15	Example 16
1.0 g ACO	1.0 g ACO	1.0 g EF
3.5 g Tween 80	3.0 g Tween 80	4.0 g Tween 80
7.0 g Water	6.0 g Water	6.0 g Water
1.5 g Ethanol	1.5 g Ethanol	1.5 g Ethanol
1.2 g Dodecanol	1.7 g Dodecanol	0.8 g Dodecanol

All of the above samples 11-16 provided an O/W microemulsion.

The various weight ratios of the constituents of the microemulsions of Examples 11-16 are tabulated in the following Table:

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Table 1

Example	Total Wt in Grams	Oil/Surfactant	Ratio of Alcohol/Surfactant	Alcohol/Water
11	11.0	0.33	1.00	0.75
12	10.2	0.33	0.73	0.55
13	13.2	0.25	0.55	0.36
14	14.2	0.29	0.77	0.39
15	12.57	0.33	0.86	0.43
16	13.3	0.25	0.58	0.38

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Claims

1. An edible microemulsion comprising
 - (a) an oil which does not form microemulsions in a matrix of water and an alcohol selected from the group consisting of ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerine, sugar, sugar alcohol and mixtures thereof,
 - (b) a hydrophilic surfactant,
 - (c) a first water miscible alcohol emulsifying agent,
 - (d) a second water immiscible alcohol emulsifying agent, and
 - (e) water.
2. An edible microemulsion in accordance with Claim 1 wherein said hydrophilic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, polyglycerol esters of fatty acids and sugar esters.
3. An edible microemulsion in accordance with Claim 1 wherein said hydrophilic surfactant is present at a level of from about 20% to about 35% by weight.

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4. An edible microemulsion in accordance with Claim 1 wherein said first water miscible alcohol emulsifying agent is selected from the group consisting of ethanol, propanol and propylene glycol.
5. An edible microemulsion in accordance with Claim 1 wherein said first water miscible alcohol emulsifying agent is present at a level of from about 10% to about 15% by weight.
6. An edible microemulsion in accordance with Claim 1 wherein said second water immiscible alcohol emulsifying agent is selected from C₈ - C₁₄ primary alcohols.
7. An edible microemulsion in accordance with Claim 1 wherein said second water immiscible alcohol emulsifying agent is dodecanol.
8. An edible microemulsion in accordance with Claim 1 wherein said second water immiscible emulsifying agent is present at a level of from about 5% to about 15% by weight.
9. An edible microemulsion in accordance with Claim 1 wherein said water is present at a level of from about 35% to about 50% by weight.
10. An edible microemulsion in accordance with Claim 1 wherein the ratio of total alcohol emulsifying agents to surfactant is in the range of from about 0.4:1 to about 1.2:1.



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 30 3052

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.CLS)
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 011, no. 167 (C-425)28 May 1987 & JP-A-62 000 419 (SHISHEIDO CO LTD) 6 January 1987 * abstract *	1,2,4	A23L1/035 A23D7/00 A23L1/22 A23L1/234
X,D	US-A-4 835 002 (P.A.WOLF ET AL.) * col.3, 4; examples *	1-5	
Y	US-A-4 557 734 (A.W.SCHWAB ET AL.) * Examples I,2,3; col.5, first paragr. *	1-10	
Y	DE-A-28 29 617 (SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE ELF AQUITAINE (PRODUCTION) S.A.) * Examples I,III *	1-10	
A	EP-A-0 387 647 (DESITIN ARZNEIMITTEL GMBH)		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.CLS)
			A23L A23D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 24 August 1994	Examiner Bendl, E
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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